CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 33 OF 1891.**

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 19th August 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 400 copies.

National Congress.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 3rd August, received on the 13th idem, represents the growth of political agitation, the increased attention paid by Government and the public to technical education, the reform of the police, the raising of the limit of age for the Civil Service examination, the extension of interest in England in Indian affairs and the proposed reform of Indian Legislative Councils as some of the results of the National Congress movement; and observes that the statement of the opponents of the movement as to its utter failure is false and malicious. No sane man could think that all the requests of the Congress would be granted by Government at once. English history shows what great difficulties the British nation had to encounter in obtaining the establishment of Parliament. Rome was not built in a day. If natives have the patience and firmness to persevere, Government is sure to grant all their reasonable demands.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Threat of the *Moscow Gazette.*

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 11th August, with reference to the agitation of the Anglo-Indian newspapers for further fortification of the North-West Frontier, owing to the threat of

invasion held out by the *Moscow Gazette*, disapproves of the proposal, on the ground that the country has been reduced to abject poverty, and that millions of men get very insufficient quantities of food. This year the abnormal rise in prices has greatly increased the miseries of the poorer classes. As it is, the people are groaning under the weight of taxation; and it would be very unwise to make any addition to their burdens. The last straw will break a camel's back. Government had better reform the administration and take steps with a view to promote the welfare of the people. The frontier, even if provided with a wall of iron, would be weak if the 280 millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects are starving. But with a happy and contented people at its back, Government can keep the combined forces of all Europe at bay. Natives fully appreciate the benefits of British rule and do not want a change of masters.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Manipur embroglio.

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th August, argues that the Government of India has committed several serious mistakes in connection with Manipur. When Rája Sur Chandra was forcibly removed from the throne by the Yuwaráj and the Sainapati, it did not assist him in regaining possession of the state. If it was not inclined to reinstate him, it should not have interfered with the Yuwaráj and the Sainapati. The appointment of the military officers in charge of the Manipur punitive expedition to try the prisoners was another mistake. In order to save its reputation for justice Government should not annex the state, otherwise the whole world would imagine that it intentionally got up the embroglio for the purpose of annexation.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Sentences passed on the Manipur prisoners.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, approves of the sentences passed by Government on the Manipur prisoners.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged insult offered to the Maháráná of Dholpur by a military officer.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 3rd August, observes that, as natives have long been subject to foreign rule, their habits and thoughts have greatly been changed, and they quietly put up with insults. The Maháráná of Dholpur was called names by a military officer at Simla, but His Highness, though

highly indignant at the insult, did not say anything to him. Of course the Maháráná has submitted a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy, but probably the military officer will only be required to offer an apology, as usual. Europeans readily ill-treat even natives of rank and position, inasmuch as they are sure that no punishment will be inflicted on them. It is the duty of every Government official to show respect to feudatory chiefs.

Circulation, 235 copies.

Alleged extravagance of native chiefs.

The *Âzád* (Lucknow), of the 14th August, regrets to notice that native princes, under the evil advice of their officials, make an extravagant use of the State revenues. Lakhs of rupees are spent on the occasions of visits of Political Agents, Governors-General and other high Government officers, with a view to gain their good-will. But the chiefs should remember that Government officials themselves do not approve of such extravagance, and that when a Political Agent finds the management of affairs in a State unsatisfactory, he is sure to report the matter to Government, and no amount of hospitality can prevent him from doing so. Some princes have made it a rule to pass the hot weather at Simla every year, but their residence at that place involves a great deal of expense and sometimes even exposes them to difficulties.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Indian Budget debate in Parliament.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th August, gives the substance of the debate on the Indian Budget in Parliament, and observes that it would appear that the Lancashire cotton lords are not satisfied with the changes already made in the Indian Factory Law for their benefit. Mr. Prevand made a motion urging further changes in the law. He should have proposed that the owners of cotton mills in India and the workmen employed in such mills should be thrown into the sea and that the use of Lancashire cloth should be made compulsory in India, and thus have settled the difficulty once for all. At the time of the debate many enemies to this country were present in Parliament, but there were few friends. Mr. Bradlaugh occasionally espoused the cause of this country, but unfortunately

he has died. Sir John Gorst said that the country was in a prosperous condition and that the apprehension of famine had ceased. It is heart-rending to find the ministers of an enlightened Government like the British making such misstatements. They are congratulating each other on the alleged prosperity of the country while the people are really in great distress.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Englishmen and India.

A correspondent of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th August, complains that Englishmen consider this country as their private property and try to enrich themselves at its expense as much as possible. The Civilians entirely occupy the higher ranks of the public service and think that India was created only for their benefit. The next masters of India are the Military officers, who also receive high salaries. Even ordinary European soldiers have all sorts of ease and comfort provided for them at the public expense. Barracks were at once erected for them at an expense of one cror and 26 lakhs of rupees, and pensions are granted them after only a few years' service. The Secretary of State has built a magnificent house at a cost of 55 lakhs for his office, and pays his secretaries, clerks and chaprasis at extravagant rates. After retirement, clerks are granted full salaries as pensions. On the authority of an English newspaper the writer gives a list of some retired clerks, who receive pensions at rates equal or very nearly equal to their salaries. The Secretary of State sends all stores required for the public service from England, although the stores are available in this country at lower prices. The Governor-General passes the hot weather at Simla at a distance of 800 miles from his headquarters, at no small expense to the State. Manchester looks upon the Indian cultivators as if they were born only to grow cotton for it. Cheshire and Liverpool are dissatisfied with the Government of India for not encouraging the consumption of their salt in this country.

Circulation, 300 copies.

High Court and the Benares appeals.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th August, referring to the remission of fines and the reduction of terms of imprisonment, to which Gobardhan Das and five

others had been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Benares, from three years to eighteen months by the High Court on appeal, thanks that court for the reduction of the sentences, though it still considers the punishment severe. The Chief Justice has drawn attention in his judgment to the fact that the immediate cause of the riots was the rumour spread by one Suchet Prasád regarding the demolition of the temple. The *Pioneer* justly urges that he should be prosecuted and punished. But he is the son of Rája Shiva Prasád, C.S.I., and therefore Government is not likely to punish him.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Prosecution of the *Bangbasi* of Calcutta by the Bengal Government.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th August, referring to the prosecution instituted by the Bengal Government against the *Bangbasi*, under section 124A of the Penal Code, remarks that the case is the first of its kind in this country, and will create a deep sensation among the journalists. The *Bangbasi* is the most influential newspaper in India, claims a weekly circulation of between thirty and thirty-five thousand copies, and is printed by four steam presses. The income from it has so largely increased that its proprietor has been able to establish a large college. As regards its tone and politics, it is very conservative in social and religious matters, and is opposed to Government interference with the private affairs of the people. It is an opponent of the National Congress, and strongly condemned the Age of Consent Bill. The articles on which the prosecution is based appeared in its issues of May, June and July, after the passing of that Bill. Evidently Lord Lansdowne's Government does not like to be left behind Lord Lytton's in its hostility to the native press. A journalist who attempts to extort money from Government servants and Indian princes by threats, is no better than a knave or a thief; and no native who has the least sense in him will ever desire the destruction of British rule. The departure of Englishmen from this country would be a signal for misrule. The *Hindustáni* sometimes uses strong language in condemning the measures of Government, but its object is not to injure Government, but to induce it to remove the faults of the present system of administration. If native newspapers were enemies to Government and desired to excite

disaffection, they would not publicly criticize its proceedings. If it deprives them of their freedom, the popular discontent is sure to find an expression in a very undesirable manner.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The same.

The *Álam-i Tasœir* (Cawnpore), of the 11th August, adverting to the same subject, disapproves of the tone of the articles of the *Bangbasi*, but observes that the explanation given in section 124A of the Penal Code encourages newspapers to make strong comments on the measures of Government. Even if the *Bangbasi* has been guilty of an offence under that section, Government is very powerful and can afford to overlook its faults.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The same.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th August, observes that the duty of a journalist is a very delicate one. It is to be regretted that some native newspapers have lately made unjust attacks on Government and abused Government officials, and that such papers are very popular with some persons. Criminal prosecutions for libel are common at present, and the *Tribune*, the *Eastern Herald* and the *Khichri Samáchár* have been punished. The *Hindustán* refers to the prosecution of the *Bangbasi*, under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, and remarks that native journalist are, no doubt, animated by true patriotism and desire to promote the best interests of their country. But it is not necessary that they should abuse Government officials in doing so, and create ill-feelings between Europeans and natives.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Presentation of an address to Dr. Cleghorn at Lucknow.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, gives an account of the meeting held by the nobility and gentry of Lucknow on the 8th idem, to present an address to Dr. Cleghorn, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, who has been appointed Deputy Surgeon-General of the Panjáb. The address is published *in extenso*. (The *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 12th August, referring to the same meeting, says that Dr. Cleghorn was very popular at Lucknow. Several new dispensaries were established through his exertions, he was kind to patients, and in his time no Assistant Surgeon could leave his hospital before 11 A.M.)

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged decline of trade.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th August, publishes an article in the form of a dialogue between a shopkeeper and his young son on the unsatisfactory state of trade. The shopkeeper complains of the wholesale export of cereals to England, the decline of Indian industries owing to European competition, and the levy of numerous taxes. In addition to taxes the well-to-do classes have frequently to contribute to various funds started by Government officials, and if any persons fail to do so, they are brought into difficulty. Englishmen, being natives of a cold country, have little humanity and do not sympathize with poor natives.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Loss of lives caused by wild animals in the Central Provinces.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 11th August, says that last year 368 men were killed by wild animals in the Central Provinces. The great loss of lives caused by such animals every year cannot be checked, as Government distrusts natives and is unwilling to allow them to keep arms.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Threatened demolition of a Hindu temple at Rániganj, Bengal.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 3rd August, condemns the orders issued by the Sub-divisional Officer of Rániganj for the demolition of a Hindu temple as unjust, and observes that a serious riot was prevented by the prompt appearance of the District Magistrate with a strong police force on the scene. The riots which have occurred at Benares, Calcutta and other places within a short time appear to have had no effect on District Officers. When a riot breaks out the men who take part in it are severely punished, while the officials who are really responsible for its occurrence are allowed to escape scot-free. The exhibition of this unjust partiality to officials is the root of all the evil.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Sugestion regarding the grant of advances to cultivators in Bara Banki.

A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th August, writing from Bara Banki, complains that rice and *kodo* crops have suffered much from the delay in the fall of rain, and that cultivators are unable to sow *juár* (millet) and other grains for want of seed. The advances already made to cultivators from the Government treasury

have been spent by them in the purchase of cattle for agricultural purposes, and it is necessary that further advances should be granted to enable them to buy seed, otherwise about 75 per cent. of them will be unable to sow their lands owing to their poverty. Thousands of men are starving for want of food. A man who had received no food for three days threw himself into a well to put an end to his life, but he was taken out alive and sent to the Magistrate, who, having ascertained from him the cause of his attempt at suicide, sent him to the poorhouse. The high paid officials and rich men who get the very best dishes placed before them at fixed hours, even in times of scarcity of grain, cannot realize the sufferings of the poor. The difficulties of a day-labourer whose wages do not exceed two annas a day, and who has to feed two or three persons upon that, may easily be imagined. It is to be hoped no time will be lost in granting advances to cultivators.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Mr. Wells, District Magistrate, on distress in Gházipur.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th August, gives the substance of the letter contributed by Mr. Wells, the District Magistrate of Gházipur, to the *Pioneer*, regarding the prevalence of distress in that district, and observes that he cannot be sufficiently praised for his love of justice and truth. The average annual rainfall for these provinces is 39 inches, and 34 inches generally fall by the end of August; but this year the total rainfall does not exceed 11 inches. Government is sure to realize the whole of the revenue, and the unsympathetic landholders will make a point of realizing rent from the tenants with rigour. Some talúkdárs, animated by an inordimate desire for titles and honours, assured His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Lucknow that no great injury had been done to the crops. But it is needless to say that the payment of revenue and rent will press very severely on many landlords and the peasantry.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Relief rendered to the poor by Babu Durga Singh of Mainpur, Gházipur district.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th August, says that Babu Durga Singh of Mainpur in the Gházipur district told the District Magistrate that he would give relief to the famine-

stricken in his village during the time of distress. In accordance with his promise he distributes grain among such people every day. On the first day he had to feed 500 men, on the second day the number rose to 800, and on the third to 1,700, and the number is steadily increasing. All honour is due to such generous gentlemen!

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

Distress in Gházipur.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 10th August, complains that there appears to be great distress in the Gházipur district from the scarcity of grain. The streets of the Gházipur city are full of famine-stricken persons. A poor woman sold her child for only three quarters of a seer of grain. Thousands of men will perish from starvation, if no relief-works are immediately opened. (The *Najm-ul-Hind*, Jaunpur, of the 17th August, complains of the alleged prevalence of distress among the people in the Gházipur district, and is astonished that even a despotic Government like the Russian has forbidden the export of grain from its territories, while the humane British Government allows this country to be drained of grain when the people are exposed to such widespread distress.)

Circulation, 250 copies.

Distress in Madras and the Board of Revenue.

The *Tarrár* (Moradabad), of the 11th August, says that the Board of Revenue in Madras has reported that there is much distress in two districts on the Malabar coast owing to the scarcity of grain, but that no arrangements for relief are required. Apparently the Board thinks that if the poor are allowed to perish, they will be spared further miseries. This is true humanity.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Fuel and fodder reserves.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 12th August, gives the substance of the resolution of the Government of India regarding the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, highly approves of the scheme, and urges that the scheme should be promptly introduced without any more loss of time in correspondence. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 12th August, expresses approval of the same resolution.)

Circulation, 450 copies.

Alleged hard work exacted from patwáris at the settlement office, Wardha.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 12th August, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that patwáris have to work nine hours a day, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the settlement office at Wardha, to their great inconvenience.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Refund of octroi at Allahabad.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for August, with reference to the complaint made by it in its June number regarding the refund of octroi duty by the Octroi Office at Allahabad (see page 460 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 2nd July 1891), observes that further inquiries show that refunds are granted for spices at four annas and for cloth at two annas in the rupee below the amounts of duty levied at the time of import. The books of some respectable traders had better be sent for and examined, with a view to find out how matters really stand. The deductions made by the Octroi Office may be perfectly in accordance with the orders of Government. It would be well if Government orders and circulars issued from time to time regarding the levy and refund of octroi were fully explained to traders to prevent all misapprehension. There is another thing to be observed. The traders complain that no amount less than four annas is refunded. If duty is levied from traders even to a pie, why are amounts below four annas not refunded? It is a general complaint with the wholesale dealers at Allahabad that the export trade has greatly fallen off owing to the severity exercised by the octroi officials in different ways, but octroi should never be allowed to impede trade. The levy of octroi on small quantities of grass, milk, curdled milk, &c., tends to create dissatisfaction among the poorer classes, who earn a livelihood by the sale of those things.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Age of Consent Act and the District Magistrate of Rangoon.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 11th August, referring to the case of Mothoo, a Madrasi Hindu at Rangoon, who was prosecuted on the charge of having committed rape on his wife, who was below 12 years of age, under the Age of Consent Act, observes that the District

Magistrate acted in utter disregard of the circular of the Government of India. If Lord Lansdowne's instructions are not observed when his lordship is still at the head of the Government of India, the District Magistrates will hardly pay attention to them after his departure from this country. The case above referred to supports all the objections which were raised against the Act by its opponents. The girl had attained puberty before completing her twelfth year, and the Magistrate instituted a prosecution without any complaint having been made to him by any of her relatives. Had the safeguards provided by the circular been incorporated into the Act, the Magistrate could not have taken any action against Mothoo.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 235 copies.

Comments on the report of the Committee on Technical Education.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th August, with reference to the proposals made by the Committee on Technical Education in paragraphs 17 and 18 of its report regarding the establishment of the class of mechanical subordinates at the Roorkee Thomason Engineering College, observes that the committee recommends that only two or three students, after finishing their three years' course, might be allowed to work as apprentices at the foundry for further practical training, and one student sent to the Cotton class at the Bombay Victoria Technical Institute. Evidently the committee has not paid full attention to the requirements of the country and has yielded to considerations of economy to an undue extent in making its proposals. Government should be rather liberal in encouraging elementary technical education, in order to make the scheme a success. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin will soon establish the proposed technical institutions which will serve as the best memorials of His Honor's administration and tend to improve the condition of a large portion of the population. The committee does not think that the admissions should exceed 12 a year, on the ground that there is no certainty as to the demand for the services of passed students. But the number proposed is really very small. The students, who will receive only elementary education, can get employment at the

smaller workshops, and the railway officials will readily avail themselves of the services of the more advanced students in their workshops. The *Ázád* has nothing to do with the rates of pay fixed for teachers. They may be allowed such salaries as may be thought sufficient. Only a sum of Rs. 100 or Rs. 120 has been recommended for scholarships. It is difficult to understand how such a small sum has been considered sufficient for the purpose, inasmuch as 12 new students will be admitted to the class every year and each of them will receive a scholarship. Hence it will be perceived that the committee has overlooked some very important matters. The talúkdárs of Oudh should take due interest in the promotion of technical education and co-operate with Government in this matter. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán declared in his speech that he was opposed to the encouragement of technical education, if it was calculated to interfere with the spread of higher education. But the increase of University graduates cannot enrich the country. They look down with contempt on trade and only aspire to employment in the public service; but Government has only a limited number of posts at its disposal. If all natives received higher education, they would have to starve. Any man who opposes such a useful scheme, which is calculated to promote the welfare of the people, cannot but be considered an enemy to the country.'

Circulation, 300 copies.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for August, complains that new impediments are being placed in the way of students every year. Some years ago the fee at the Muir Central College was raised to Rs. 5 a month, and this year the maximum number of students in each class has been fixed at 60, and those boys who failed at the last Intermediate Examination in three subjects have been turned out of the college; many boys who came from other places to join the college have been refused admission. In Government schools the number of students in any class is not to exceed 30 or 35. It is generally believed that, as the educated natives in Bengal and Bombay, where education has made tolerably good progress, have assumed an attitude of independence and freely criticize the proceedings of Government, Government is inclined to check a further spread of education.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th August, says that the educational authorities cannot be too careful in selecting teachers for employment in schools. None but men of high caste and good moral conduct should be appointed.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Appointment of men of good moral conduct as teachers in schools.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for August, referring to the death of Pandit Ishwar Chandar Vidyáságar, calls him a Jewel of Bengal, and praises him for his disinterested efforts in promoting the welfare of the Hindu community and encouraging social reform. He was equally popular with all classes of Hindus. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán, too, is a reformer and benefactor of his co-religionists, but he is disliked by a large section of the Muhammadan community, is animated by selfishness to some extent, and is ready to injure the Hindus in order to advance the interests of Musalmáns.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Death of Pandit Ishwar Chandar Vidyáságar.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th August, complains that the Muhammadan religious endowments are very badly managed in the Bijnor district, as in other places, and asks the District Magistrate to make proper arrangements for their management.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Alleged mismanagment of Muhammadan religious endowments in Bijnor.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Aug. 14th ...	Aug. 16th ...	262 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 11th ...	" 14th ...	65 "
3	*Akhbár-i-Imámia* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Abid Ali ...	" " ...	" 17th ...	...
4	*Akhbár-ul-Momnin* ...	" ...	" ...	Bi-monthly ...	Zawar Husain ...	June 9th & 23rd & July 8th.	" 19th ...	200 copies.
5	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	Aug. 11th ...	" 14th ...	300 "
6	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	" 15th ...	" 16th ...	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
7	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 10th & 17th,	" 14th & 19th,	105 copies.
8	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Kishun Lál ...	" 8th & 15th,	" 13th & 16th,	129 "
9	*Ázád* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	" 14th ...	" 17th ...	235 "
10	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 10th ...	" 13th ...	1,500 "
11	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak,*	Farukhabad,	" ...	Monthly ...	Náráyan Dás ...	For July ...	" " ...	377 "
12	*Brajbási* ...	Muttra ...	" ...	" ...	Mr. R. L. Burman ...	" Aug. ...	" 19th ...	...
13	*Cawnpore Gazette* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Harnám Singh ...	Aug. 15th ...	" 16th ...	400 copies.
14	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 10th & 17th,	" 13th & 19th,	450 "
15	*Hamid-ul-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	July 21st & Aug. 12th.	" 14th ...	91 "
16	*Hindi Prádip* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Balkrishn Bhatt ...	For Aug. ...	" 18th ...	300 "
17	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	" ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	Aug. 12th to 18th,	" 13th to 19th,	500 "

18	*Hindustání*	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangá Prasád Varmá.	„ 12th	„ 15th	300	„
19	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahávír Prasád	„ 5th, 8th & 12th.	„ 16th	100	„
20	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	„ 9th	„ 14th	150	„
21	*Kanauj Punch*	Kanauj	„	Bi-monthly	Bhaggú Khán	„ 15th	„ 16th	275	„
22	*Kárnámah*	Lucknow	„	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 10th & 17th,	„ 13th & 19th,	250	„
23	*Káshi Pattriká*	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	„	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 14th	„ 17th	500	copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
24	*Káyasth Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	„	Rudra Prasád	„ 8th	„ 15th	1,100	copies.
25	*Kshattriya Hitopdeshak*	Agra	Hindi	Monthly	Hanwant Singh	For May	„ 14th	600	„
26	*Matla-i-Nér*	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Gauri Shankar	Aug. 15th	„ 18th	50	„
27	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	Bijnor	„	„	Karím-ul-lah	„ 14th	„ 16th	385	„
28	*Nairang*	Agra	„	„	Pyáreshwar Náth	„ 3rd	„ 18th	400	„
29	*Nayar-i-Ázam*	Moradabad	„	„	Amjad Ali	„ 10th	„ 14th	300	„
30	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	Etáwah	„	„	Bún-ul-lah Khán	„ 8th	„ 15th	175	„
31	*Najm-ul-Hind*	Jaunpur	„	„	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 10th & 17th,	„ 19th	80	„
32	*Nasim-i-Agra*	Agra	„	„	Jamna Dás Biswas	„ 15th	„ 16th	425	„
33	*Nyáya Sudhá*	Harda	Márathi-English.	„	Wásudeva Bháskar,	„ 12th	„ 14th	450	„
34	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	„ 13th to 19th,	„ 13th to 19th,	540	copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
35	*Oudh Punch*	„	„	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	„ 13th	„ 15th	400	copies.
36	*Prayág Samachár*	Allahabad	Hindi	„	Har Vansh Datt	„ „	„ „	400	„
37	*Rafi-ul-Akhbár*	Benares	Urdu	„	Ghulám Husain	„ 10th	„ „	360	„
38	*Rahbar*	Moradabad	„	„	Pratáp Krishn	„ 11th	„ 14th	160	„
39	*Rám Patáká*	Allahabad	Hindi	„	Rádhá Mohan	„ „	„ „	250	„
40	*Rohilkhand Punch*	Moradabad	Urdu	„	Jamshed Ali	„ 9th	„ „	150	„
41	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*	Udaipur	Hindi	„	...	„ 10th	„ „	100	„

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
42	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Banwári Lál ...	Aug. 12th ...	Aug. 15th ...	125 copies.
43	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Marátha-Hindi.	" ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	" " ...	" " ...	293 "
44	*Tamannáí* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Puran Chand ...	" 8th ...	" 13th ...	125 "
45	*Turrár* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	" 11th ...	" 14th ...	250 "
46	*Tuhfa-i-Hind* ...	Bijnor ...	" ...	" ...	Jairáj Singh ...	" 13th ...	" 16th ...	250 "

ALLAHABAD:
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